

**2020 CERTIFICATION****Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**

McNair Stanley Waterworks Ass.

Public Water System Name

#1 0320003 #2 0320010 #3 0320015

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR.

**CCR DISTRIBUTION** (Check all boxes that apply.)**INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS** (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)**DATE ISSUED**☒ Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)

6-24-2021

☐ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)☐ Email message (Email the message to the address below)☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_**DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD** (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)**DATE ISSUED**☐ Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail☐ Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL): \_\_\_\_\_☐ Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment☐ Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message☒ Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)

6-24-2021

☐ Posted in public places (attach list of locations)☐ Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL): \_\_\_\_\_**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Name

Title

Date

**SUBMISSION OPTIONS** (Select one method ONLY)

You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)

Email: [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply

P.O. Box 1700

Fax: (601) 576-7800

(NOT PREFERRED)

Jackson, MS 39215

**CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021**

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
McNair Stampley Waterworks  
PWS#: 0320003, 0320010 & 0320015  
June 2021

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the McNair Stampley Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jessie Hayden at 601.443.3446. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Thursday of each month at 7:00 PM at the main office.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

*Action Level* - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

*Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)* - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

*Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)* - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)* - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)* - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

*Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

*Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

*Level 1 Assessment:* A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

PWS ID #: 0320003 TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	September October November	Monitoring	0	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2019*	.1806	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.147	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	4	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine	N	2020	1.3	1 – 1.8	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Treatment Technique</b>								
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration of Violation	Corrective Actions	Health Effects Language				
Ground Water Rule	Failure to Address Deficiency	11/15/19 – 8/14/2020	The system has completed corrective actions and is no longer in violation of this rule.	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.				

\*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

PWS ID #: 0320010 TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	September	Monitoring	0	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0122	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019*	.8	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.11	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

### Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2020	1.4	1 – 1.91	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
----------	---	------	-----	----------	-----	---	----------	---

### Treatment Technique

TT Violation	Explanation	Duration of Violation	Corrective Actions	Health Effects Language
Ground Water Rule	Failure to Address Deficiency	11/15/19–8/14/2020	The system has completed corrective actions and is no longer in violation of this rule.	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.

### PWS ID #: 0320015

### TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
-------------	---------------	----------------	----------------	--	--------------------	------	-----	--------------------------------

### Microbiological Contaminants

1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	September	Monitoring	0	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
----------------------------	---	-----------	------------	---	----	---	--	--------------------------------------

### Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2020	.1661	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2020	1.3	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2019*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2020	.122	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2019*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

### Volatile Organic Contaminants

76. Xylenes	N	2020	.000689	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
-------------	---	------	---------	----------	-----	----	----	---

### Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2019*	6	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2018*	1.02	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Chlorine	N	2020	1.5	1 – 1.84	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
----------	---	------	-----	----------	-----	---	----------	---

*\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.*

**Microbiological Contaminants:**

(1) Total Coliform/E Coli. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

**Disinfection By-Products:**

Chlorine. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. On System # 320003 - during September, October and November 2020, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for bacteriological and Chlorine contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We were required to take 2 samples and took none in September and 1 in October and November. On Systems # 320010 & # 320015 during September we were required to take 1 sample and took none. We have since taken the required sample that showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

On systems #320003 & #320010 we have received a follow up/routine violation for the Lead and Copper Rule.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The McNair Stampley Waterworks works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



## 2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

McNair Stampley Waterworks

PWS#:0320003, 0320010 & 0320015

June 2021

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catohoula Formation Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the McNair Stampley Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jessie Hayden at 601.443.3446. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Thursday of each month at 7:00 PM at the main office. We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1-1 to December 31-1 • 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as culture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and in water gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, we prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, is safe to drink.

Contaminant	Y	September	Monitoring	0	NA	0	Properties of natural deposits in the watershed
1. Total Coliform	N	2020	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply
2. Bacteria	N	2020	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply
3. Nitrate	N	2020	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply
4. Copper	N	2020	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply
5. Fluoride	N	2020	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply

### TEST RESULTS

PWS ID #: 0320015

Contaminant	Y	September	Monitoring	0	NA	0	Properties of natural deposits in the watershed
1. Total Coliform	N	2020	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply
2. Bacteria	N	2020	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply
3. Nitrate	N	2020	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply
4. Copper	N	2020	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply
5. Fluoride	N	2020	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply

### Microbiological Contaminants

### Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Y	September	Monitoring	0	NA	0	Properties of natural deposits in the watershed
1. Total Coliform	N	2020	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply
2. Bacteria	N	2020	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply
3. Nitrate	N	2020	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply
4. Copper	N	2020	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply
5. Fluoride	N	2020	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply, discharge from water supply

known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000. **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000. **Level I Assessment:** A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.

Microbiological/Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform/E. Coli. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

Disinfection by-products:

Chlorine. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. On System # 320003 - during September, October and November 2020, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for bacteriological and Chlorine contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We were required to take 2 samples and took none in September and 1 in October and November. On Systems # 320010 & # 320015 during September we were required to take 1 sample and took none. We have since taken the required sample that showed we are meeting drinking water standards. On systems #320003 & #320010 we have received a follow up/routine violation for the Lead and Copper Rule. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791. **The McNair Stamper Waterworks**

TEST RESULTS

PWS ID #: 0320003

Contaminant	Violation Yr	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Deviation of # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLL	Unit Measured (ppm or ppb)	MCL	MCLL	Level Source of Contamination
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	September, October, November	Monitoring	0	NA	0	0	presence of bacteria, bacteria in % of monthly samples

Microbiological Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2017	1000	No Range	ppm	2	2	Exchange of drilling barriers, leachate from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
11. Cadmium	N	2015/17	2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of leached, plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservation
12. Fluoride	N	2017	1.47	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive when available, sludge with discharge from weather and climate at factory
17. Lead	N	2015/17	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of leached, plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2020	1.3	1-1.5	ppm	0	MPEL = 4	Water mains used to control microbes
----------	---	------	-----	-------	-----	---	----------	--------------------------------------

Treatment Technique

11. Violation	Explanation	Duration of Violation	Corrective Actions	Health Effect Language
Ground Water Rule	Failure to Address	11/15/19 - 8/16/20	The system did not complete corrective action and is no longer in violation of this rule	Individuals treated water may contain a higher concentration of these chemicals, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and associated treatment

Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018.

TEST RESULTS

PWS ID #: 0320010

Contaminant	Violation	Date	Level	Range of Deviation of	Unit	MCL	MCLL	Level Source of Contamination
-------------	-----------	------	-------	-----------------------	------	-----	------	-------------------------------